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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/248,419 02/11/99 MADDING

R IMA-0009

MMC2/0524

EDWARD L KELLEY
INVENTION MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES
5 UTICA STREET
LEXINGTON MA 02420

EXAMINER

FRANKLIN, T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2876

DATE MAILED:

05/24/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.
09/248,419

Applicant(s)
Madding et al.

Examiner
Jamara Franklin

Group Art Unit
2876



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Feb 11, 1999

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 35 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claim

☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application

Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☒ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☒ The drawing(s) filed on Feb 11, 1999 is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☒ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some* ☒ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

— SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES —

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DETAILED ACTION

Oath/Declaration

It does not identify the post office address of each inventor. A post office address is an address at which an inventor customarily receives his or her mail and may be either a home or business address. The post office address should include the ZIP Code designation.

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: base computer 80, first introduced on page 16, line 17. Correction is required.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
on page 8, line 24, “---mane---” should be replaced with “---name---”,
on page 13, lines 7 and 20, “---and or---” should be replaced with “---and/or---”,
on page 19, line 2, “---comprise a an---” should be replaced with “---comprise an---”.

Appropriate correction is required.

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Claim Objections

3. Claim 8 is objected to because of the following informalities:

on line 19, “---a plurality video---” should be replaced with “---a plurality of video---”.

Appropriate correction is required.

4. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it has not been limited to a single paragraph. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

6. Claims 1, 2, and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Furusawa (US 5,805,152).

Furusawa teaches a video presentation system utilizing a bar code. Video data is produced by surveying/filming with a video camera (col. 8, lines 3-4). A bar code reader 13a reads a bar code which is located on a subject on a screen of display unit 12. Inherently, the

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number of barcodes scanned by a user is judged at the user's discretion. The reader 13a electrically analyzes the bar code to obtain an identifier code (name) and transmits the identifier as a signal to a CPU 11a (digital processing unit). A data area 24 (internal memory module), found in the CPU 11a, is then searched to locate data relevant to the identifier (col. 5, line 49 - col. 6, line 11). The data area 24 stores video data for various scenes and character strings and numerical data associated with the video data (col. 7, lines 20-23). A data distribution means 25 forwards the found video data and character strings or numerical data to a video display means 26 to display the data.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was

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made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claim 3, 8-11, 14-20, 23-27, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Furusawa. The teachings of Furusawa have been discussed above.

Furusawa does not teach separate data fields, each for storing video data, corresponding identifying name and other data.

One of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize that storing the video image, identifying name and other data in separate data fields would be beneficial since this allows for an orderly and organized arrangement of data in the database especially since there may be a plurality of video images, identifying names, and other data to be managed. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to place the video data, identifying name, and other data each in separate and corresponding data fields.

9. Claims 5-7, 12, 13, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Furusawa in view of Wakabayashi et al (US 5,903,706). The teachings of Furusawa have been discussed above.

Furusawa does not teach a removable memory module or a keypad.

Wakabayashi et al. teach a video camera unit 5 featuring a card slot 13 for receiving a PCMCIA card 14 and a selection button 7 and a cursor key 8 (keypad) (col. 4, lines 44-51). The

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benefit of coupling a PCMCIA card to a video camera is the added storage space and memory provided to a video camera that may be in frequent use or used for a plurality of operations. The benefit of coupling a keypad to a video camera is that a user may efficiently and easily control particular operations of the camera by simply depressing the keypad buttons. Therefore, to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to modify the teachings of Furusawa with the PCMCIA card and keypad as taught by Wakabayashi et al.

10. Claims 28-35 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Furusawa in view of Beller et al (US 5,602,377). The teachings of Furusawa have been discussed above.

Furusawa fails to teach a barcode-converting step, a barcode label printer, and a base computer storing and transferring data to the memory module.

Beller et al. teach a barcode label printer 320 which may convert human-readable characters, inputted via a key pad 240 or keyboard 342, into a barcode to be printed onto a label 345 (col. 11, lines 53-62). Also taught is a remote database 18 (base computer) which transmits data to a microprocessor 21 of a barcode scanning and labeling device 10 (col. 8, lines 23-29).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized that a barcode labeler gives the user a physical and tangible embodiment of the barcode representative of an image of a particular subject stored within the memory. This is beneficial since the barcode may now be attached to the particular subject which was surveyed/filmed by the user for added record-keeping measures.

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Having a remote database is beneficial since it also acts as an added record-keeping measure in the event that the other forms of memory are inoperable. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Furusawa with the barcode labeler and remote database as taught by Beller et al.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Eng et al. (US 4,652,733) teach a technique for cataloging pictorial and /or written database information on video tape or disk. Tonomura et al. (US 5,576,950) teach a video image search method and system. Fraser (US 5,729,252) teaches a multimedia program editing system and method. Parker et al. (US 6,015,088) teach decoding of real time video imaging. Gates (US 4,396,942) teaches a method for performing video surveys. Kubon (US 5,682,030) teaches a method and apparatus for decoding bar code data from a video signal and application thereof.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jamara A. Franklin whose telephone number is (703) 305-0128 and email address is jamara.franklin@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00am to 4:30pm.

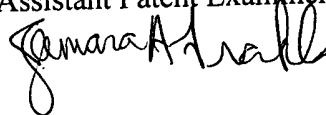
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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Donald T. Hajec, can be reached on (703) 308-4075. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 305-3594.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

Jamara Franklin
Assistant Patent Examiner



Michael G Lee
Primary Examiner